The National Republican

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CO.,
Washington, D. C.

Amusements.

NATIONAL—"Peck's Bad Boy."
FORD'S—"Ride si Sapis" and "My Wife's Bonnet."
COMIQUE—Variety performance.
DIME MUSEUM.—Matinee and evening performance.

Auction Sales.

TO-DAY.

BY WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.—May 16 and 17, sale of high-class oil paintings and water colors.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1884.

Persons leaving the capital and summer travelling can have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN *mailed to them, postpaid, for 60 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.*

SENATORS VEST and Cockrell desire to be stood up and counted as opposed to the bill placing Gen. Grant on the retired list. They have been counted accordingly.

THE senate yesterday passed the house bill authorizing the loan of $1,000,000 from the United States treasury to the New Orleans cotton exposition. Some slight amendments were made, which have already been concurred in by the house.

YOUNG Mr. Eno lived in magnificent style while he was squandering $4,000,000 in trust funds. Eno *pere* made good the steal, and the ex-bank president may return in a few months and hold up his head among honorable men. A $20,000,000 father is a nice sort of a man to have in the family. No well-regulated Wall street household shold be without one.

IT is the will of the house committee on appropriations that our diplomatic and consular representatives in foreign countries should live frugally and economically. Mr. Dorsheimer and Mr. Curtin have larger ideas than the average democratic economist, but their appeals for a decent maintenance for the United States ministers whose salaries the committee has cut down were unheeded.

THE injunction which Trustee Hopkins obtained against Parson Newman restraining him from taking any part in the business meetings of the Madison Avenue Congregational church has been continued by the superior court of New York city. Judge Sedgwick decides that Dr. Newman is not the permanent pastor of the church nor a member of the church, and should, therefore, be enjoined from acting as an officer at any meeting of the deacons. This is a substantial victory for the anti-Newman party.

MR. MORGAN introduced a resolution in the senate yesterday authorizing the committee on finance to investigate the affairs of the national banks in New York city which have suspended during the present month, with a view to ascertaining whether they have violated or evaded the laws under which they are organized. An overhauling of the transactions of some of the New York national banks by a committee of congress might do some good, but it is rather late in the session to enter upon such a laborious undertaking. There are mysteries connected with the banking business in New York which cannot be fathomed in a week or a month by the most energetic committee.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is the first presidential candidate in the field. He was nominated at Chicago yesterday by a convention of two hundred anti-monopolists, one or more of whom was of the female sex. Mrs. Todd, of California, expressed the opinion that woman suffrage would have a chance with Gen. Butler in the presidential chair. When the general was coquetting with Massachusetts democrats for the gubernatorial nomination, he frankly told them that his method was not that of the coy maiden, who was unwilling to confess her love, but that of a widow, who meant business. He was honored with the soubriquet of "Widow" Butler during the campaign. Mrs. Todd's speech may have been inspired by her admiration for his straightforward method of political courtship.

BOGAN CASH, the South Carolina desperado who killed the town marshal of Cheraw and avoided arrest for three months, has at last met his fate. The officers who have been hunting him through the swamps engaged to bring him in alive or dead, and they have brought him dead. He probably would have attracted no more attention than the ordinary run of ruffians if he had not been the son of Col. Cash, who bullied a brother lawyer into a duel some years ago and shot him. Cash was tried for murder and acquitted, but he lost caste among his old associates, and has been going down hill ever since. Four years ago he had the temerity to run as an independent candidate for congress in the Chesterfield district, and was supported by the republicans. This greatly intensified the hostility of the white democrats, and both he and his son have been regarded as outlaws ever since. Bogan was a man of extraordinary strength and courage, and after he became a republican he was looked upon as a very dangerous character. Richards, the town marshal of Cheraw, attempted to arrest him for cursing his horse, and began offensive operations by striking him a violent blow on the head with his club as Cash was in the act of springing into his saddle. Cash went down under the blow, but recovered himself and gave Richards a terrible thrashing. A week afterward he returned to Cheraw, and again coming into collision with Richards killed him.

Winning Her Way.

It is but a few days since a married woman was admitted to practice law in the Philadelphia courts. She had a long tussle with obdurate judges who held on to the old precedents, but after her petition had been dismissed by three courts a majority of the judges in the fourth decided in her favor. Other women who aspire to be lawyers will no doubt follow the example of this adventurous lady, and the precedent having been established there will be less difficulty in securing recognition from the courts. The number of female lawyers will probably never be large, and, as a rule, they may not attain great eminence in the profession, but it will before many years become a well established principle that a woman cannot be debarred from practicing as an attorney in the courts on account of her sex.

During the present week a little band of highly cultured Philadelphia ladies won a still more beneficent victory for their sex. There is a medical college in that city in which women are educated to be physicians. It is not a quack institution, at which diplomas can be obtained for a small consideration, but it is a real school of medicine, in which the science is taught by experienced and learned physicians. Some sixteen or eighteen years ago the students at this college obtained permission from the trustees of the Pennsylvania hospital to attend the clinics which are held there almost every day by the members of the faculty of the Jefferson Medical college for the benefit of their classes.

When the female students made their appearance at the clinical lectures they were hissed and hooted by the young "sawbones," who esteemed it a breach of delicacy in a woman to want to be a physician, and they made things so uncomfortable for the poor girls that not many of them cared to come back to the hospital. It was generally believed at the time that the learned lecturers who conducted the clinics did not greatly exert themselves to restrain the rudeness and ruffianism of the male students. Since then the female physicians have secured a better standing in the profession, but they have traveled over a rough road, and the recognition which they have received has been tardy and stinted.

At the opening of the annual session of the Medical society of the state of Pennsylvania on Wednesday eight female practitioners of more or less distinction were, upon motion of Dr. Edward Jackson, invited to seats in the convention. There was some opposition to the motion, but it was carried by a large majority, and one of the ladies, Dr. Alice Bennett, superintendent of the female department of the Norristown insane asylum, subsequently read a learned paper on the relation of heart disease to insanity. This is the most conspicuous victory which the female physicians of Pennsylvania have ever won. After being recognized by so large and respectable a body of physicians as the State Medical society these courageous pioneers will no longer be snubbed by the smaller associations.

The Junior Partner.

To plain people, who are in the habit of paying for what they buy and receiving payment for what they sell, the transactions of the wild-cat brokers of Wall street are incomprehensible. After reading the testimony given by Mr. Ferdinand Ward, junior partner in the banking house of Grant & Ward, before a referee, the average man will be puzzled to know why these young bankers and brokers kept open a place for the transaction of business. The ordinary business of a banker is to receive money on deposit and lend it out, so that it may earn something for the depositor and the banker. If the banker has a speculative turn of mind he sometimes invests the money of his customers in doubtful securities and loses it, but it is easy to account for his misfortune. He was trying to make money, and was acting under a reasonable motive, although his methods were not strictly honest.

But according to Mr. Ward's testimony the banking firm of Grant & Ward had no such reason for its existence. He admitted that he had purchased some real estate, but he could not tell what he had paid; and although the purchase money came out of the bank, it does not appear that the property was held by the firm, or that it was bought for the benefit of the firm. Mr. Ward did not say that he bought stocks or other securities; and, in fact, from his testimony, we are left to infer that he was not engaged in speculations of any kind, except the mysterious real estate transactions heretofore mentioned, of which he could give no account.

Why, then, did Grant & Ward advertise themselves as bankers? What operations were carried on that would justify them in accepting the care of money and issuing certificates of deposit? Under the sharp questioning of counsel Mr. Ward reluctantly disclosed his method of doing business and his reason for running a bank. By some means or other he managed to create an impression among people who had money to invest that the firm of Grant & Ward had large contracts with the government. No person seems to have made any inquiry as to the nature of these contracts, or whether they were likely to be profitable or otherwise. The credulous depositors apparently assumed that the firm had contracts which were so profitable as to justify them in paying as much as 20 per cent. a month for the use of money.

A certificate issued by Grant & Ward in February, 1884, was introduced in evidence, in which they acknowledged the receipt of $50,000 for investment, and promised to pay the money back on May 15, 1884, together with $5,000 profit. This is a specimen of the certificates issued for hundreds of thousands—probably millions—of dollars. The money was not invested at all; it was simply put into the bank and used in taking up certificates of an earlier date. In this way Mr. Ward, who admitted that he had been bankrupt for two years, carried his firm along, borrowing money from individuals at the rate of 20 per cent. a month to take up maturing obligations, and pledging securities which did not belong to him for loans from banks for the same purpose. In his own language, he was simply "robbing Peter to pay Paul." The contracts which were supposed to be the basis of the bank's operations and the source of its income had no existence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Will Carleton, the poet, will give the first of a series of readings and recitations at the Congregational church to-night. He has been quite successful as a reader wherever he has appeared, and as his selections are from his own poems the entertainment promises to be exceptionally attractive. There are but few who have not read Mr. Carleton's poems, and to hear them recited by the author, with all the earnestness that he intended they should impart, will be a decided pleasure. It is stated that a large number of distinguished people will be present, among them being the President, who yesterday signified his intention of attending.

MR. J. LOUIS FORD'S BENEFIT.

The benefit of Mr. J. Louis Ford, the business manager of Ford's opera house, which takes place to-night, promises to be a brilliant affair. Mr. Ford will be assisted by an amateur minstrel company from Baltimore, composed of young society men of the Monumental city, whose performances there have been highly commended. Beside, such well known professionals as Theodore Hamilton, George Denham, Miss Blanche Chapman, Mrs. G. C. Germon, and others have volunteered their services, and the programme will be exceedingly attractive. The appearance of the box sheet indicates that the audience will be unusually large.

What Ails the Democrats.

Chicago Herald.

The democratic party has suffered in the past, and still is suffering, from the effects of having too many old men among its leaders. With these ancient and honorable politicians immediate success has been the great desideratum, and principle has been sacrificed on all occasions in their frenzied efforts to compass that end. To this insatiate desire to enter at once upon the spoils of victory may be attributed nearly all of the ridiculous blunders which the party has made. Its repeated disgraceful failures have shown how unfounded these hopes have been and how witless has been its leadership. The only thing that at this moment prevents the party from taking a step, which in a few years would almost certainly bring it success, is the opposition which old and office-smitten leaders are making to the raising of the tariff reform issue. Some of these men cannot wait. They must have success at once, or a few years hence they may not be here to enjoy it. These are the counselors who now exhort the people to abandon their onslaught on the robber tariff and make an attack on the system of internal revenue taxation, which oppresses no one and yields a large return to the government. If they are to be listened to the party will march to a hopeless defeat.

Education a Negative Force.

Goffney (S. C.) News.

No sophistry or false reasoning can ever convince us that the industrious and self-denying citizen should be taxed to educate the children of indolent and immoral parents. It is a delusion and a snare to suppose that education affects the morals of a citizen. Education is a negative force which may be used for good or for evil, as the individual may be inclined.

The New Orleans Exposition.

The following was promulgated yesterday:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Executive order.*—In conformity with the executive order directing the organization of a board to be composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the executive departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial exhibition, I hereby direct the persons who have been so designated, viz, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Lyford, U. S. A., of the war department, president of the board; Charles S. Hill, of the department of state; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., of the navy department; William F. MacLellan, of the treasury department; Abraham D. Hasen, assistant postmaster general; Benjamin Butterworth, of the interior department; Cecil Clay, of the department of justice; William Saunders, of the agricultural department; G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian institution; Lyndon A. Smith, of the bureau of education, interior department, to assemble at the department of state, in the city of Washington, at noon on the 17th day of May, 1884, and then and there to organize said board, and said board, when so organized, shall immediately proceed to the discharge of its duties

I also designate W. A. DeCaindry as the secretary of said board.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of May, 1884, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:
FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

Foreign Steamship Companies.

The house committee on foreign affairs yesterday instructed Representative Eaton to report a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay to the North German Lloyd Steamship company, of Bremen, and the Hamburg-American Packet company, of Hamburg, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on such moneys as have been exacted from them in contravention of treaty provisions, and heretofore refunded. The bill further provides that the interest shall be computed from the date of the respective payments by such companies up to the time of refunding the same.

Award of Life Saving Medals.

The secretary of the treasury has awarded gold life saving medals to William H. Daily, of San Jose, Cal.; Dominick J. Ryder, of New York city; Alfred and Joseph Cardran, of Mackinaw island, Mich., and silver life saving medals to Charles R. Rosevear and John H. Theiss, of New York; Julius W. Rohn, of Milwaukee; W. E. Bowman, of Shawneetown, Ill., and Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, U. S. A., and Sergeant William Wilson, U. S. A.

The Cattle Disease in the West.

Prof. James Law, chairman of the treasury cattle commission, has reported to the secretary that, after a careful investigation, he is satisfied that there is no foot and mouth disease among the cattle of Kansas, Illinois, and Iowa, as reported. He inoculated cattle with the virus taken from other cattle suffering with the supposed disease, and found that there was no contagion. He attributes the prevailing malady to ergot.

Called Bonds to be Paid.

The secretary of the treasury telegraphed to the assistant treasurer at New York at noon yesterday as follows: From this date to June 1st, you are authorized to pay bonds embraced in the 125th, 126th, and 127th calls, with accrued interest subject to the decision of the department as to the regularity of the assignments. Expressage to the department to be paid as heretofore by the parties having the bonds redeemed.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Chief Engineer H. S. Davids has been ordered before the retiring board.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st artillery, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about June 15, 1884, is granted Post Chaplain Geo. W. Dunbar, U. S. A.

Leave of absence for four months, from May 26, 1884, is granted to Maj. Henry C. Wood, assistant adjutant general, United States army.

Lieut. Col. Albert P. Morrow, 6th cavalry, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to this city, will return to his proper station.

Lieut. Commander C. F. Goodrich has been ordered to temporary duty as a member of the board for the investigation and test of torpedoes.

Maj. Henry C. Wood, assistant adjutant general, will be relieved from duty at headquarters general recruiting service, New York city, Sept. 26, 1884.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect after June, 1884, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Otho W. Budd, 4th cavalry.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect after the completion of payments on the muster of April 30, 1884, is granted Maj. Daniel N. Bash, paymaster, U. S. A.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. Theodore Smith, 15th infantry, is still further extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

A TRULY GOOD MAN.

Sketch of a Philanthropic Millionaire Who Gave Away Millions in Charities, Lived Like a Prince, and Speculated Wildly.

Mr. George I. Seney, who has been the ruling spirit of the Metropolitan bank so long, is well known throughout the country, not alone because of his extensive charitable and other gifts, but also for some of the gigantic railroad enterprises in which he has been embarked. He was born in Astoria, L. I., on May 12, 1826. His father was the leading Methodist clergyman of that place. He began his business career as paying teller of the Metropolitan National bank, with which he has ever since been connected. He was successful in his numerous financial enterprises, and about ten years ago he came prominently before the public through his splendid benefactions to Methodist and other charities, astonishing his most intimate friends by the princely magnificence of his gifts.

Among his more important gifts were the following: Wesleyan university, $550,000; to literary institutions in Georgia, $225,000; to the Long Island Historical society's library fund, $100,000; the Seney hospital in Brooklyn, $500,000; the industrial school for homeless children, Brooklyn, $25,000; the Brooklyn eye and ear infirmary, $25,000; the Brooklyn library, $62,000. Mr. Seney's railroad operations have been large and successful. His fortune has been variously estimated at from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000, of which $9,000,000 is said to have been made in a few years by railroad operations. Among the notable enterprises with which he has been connected are the Ohio Central, the Peoria, Evansville and Decatur, the Erie and Western, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia. He is president of the last named, and his speculations in its stock are supposed to have had much to do with the failure. The stock was selling yesterday at 5 for common and 9 for the preferred. Less than a year ago large blocks of this stock, supposed to be for the account of Mr. Seney, were bought at 11 and 12 for the common and 24 for the preferred. The stock has been falling in price ever since, and it is believed that Mr. Seney has lost large sums of money in endeavoring to support it. Ohio Central has also been on the decline, and he is credited with supporting that stock also at a great loss. One of Mr. Seney's greatest operations was the sale of New York, Chicago and St. Louis road, known as the "Nickel Plate," to Mr. Vanderbilt. On Oct. 23, 1882, J. H. Devereaux, president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, purchased a controlling interest in the Nickel Plate, paying 37 for the preferred stock, of which there was an issue of $22,000,000, and 17 for the common, of which there were $28,000,000. Mr. Devereaux's connection with Mr. Vanderbilt justified every one in supposing that the purchase was in his interest, which proved to be the case on Jan. 5, 1883, when the road was formally turned over to the Vanderbilts.

In explanation of these gifts, he said he regarded them as "hostages to the Lord;" that he found it better to give than to receive; that he took pleasure in parting with half a million dollars in this way; that he preferred giving in his lifetime to waiting until death for a bequest which might be defeated by a contest over his will. He used to talk of the bad effects upon a man's disposition of hoarding wealth, and took pride in saying his gifts did not go to the idle, the dissipated, or the undeserving.

Yet at the time most of these gifts were made, while many who had long known him were surprised at these unexpected evidences of wealth, others who knew something of his real situation, and the immense resources required by his extensive enterprises, remonstrated with him. He was warned that he could not afford it; that he might get his affairs into serious complications. But he replied with great ardor and enthusiasm that he could well afford it, and that it was his right and pleasure to do what he chose with his own. He, at the same time, disclaimed any desire for notoriety in the matter, and did not give ostentatiously, but rather quietly. He prided himself upon being governed by business common sense in his gifts.

Mr. Seney lives in the splendid mansion built by J. S. Rockwell, on the crest of the hill opposite Wall street ferry, in Brooklyn. Mr. Seney, since purchasing it, has added to it an art gallery containing the choicest collection of paintings in Brooklyn. He was a domestic man, reticent in habit, and was but little known by sight in Brooklyn. Like Ferdinand Ward he was an attendant of the church of the Pilgrims. The persuasiveness of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storr was potent in opening his purse strings, especially for additions to the book treasures in the Long Island historical library, of which he was a most liberal patron, buying classics, engravings, and rare things which connoisseurs recommended to him. He was for a time so systematically liberal to charities that one of his bright daughters once said to him: "Papa, I wish I was a charitable institution."

Mr. Seney rarely gave where his charity was sought. He refused to notice begging letters, and when his name became famous and women wrote to him threatening suicide if not aided, and young girls threatening sin if not assisted, he gave orders to have his mail winnowed of such letters, and for years this has been systematically done. His first noteworthy benefice, which was to the Methodist college in Georgia, was prompted by a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Haygood upon a reconciliation between the north and south. Mr. Seney sent for Dr. Haygood and told him that in his opinion the usefulness of a man who could preach a sermon like that should be increased, and made him a large donation for his school.

Mr. Seney possesses a powerful frame and great energy. He is swarthy in complexion, and his dark eyes flash even in repose under the shadow of heavy black eyebrows. His full beard does not conceal his firm and energetic cast of features. He is almost habitually alone. In crossing the ferries, he usually takes a corner seat in the boat, and drops his head forward, as though in deep thought. Although attending Dr. Storrs's church, Mr. Seney held a pew in the Hanson Place Methodist church, and he was foremost in Methodist charities.

Mr. Connor's Little Romance.

New York Sun.

There was a rumor in the street that Jay Gould and W. E. Connor were to dissolve partnership in the firm of W. E. Connor & Co. There is good authority for stating that there is no truth is this report. The story was that Connor, seeing the big break in Gould's stocks, asked him for $2,000,000 more margin and received a refusal, after which he threw a pile of Western Union, Missouri Pacific, and kindred stocks upon the market. "All this is absurd," said Mr. Connor yesterday afternoon. "Mr. Gould does not carry his stocks on margin. He keeps them in the vaults. As to money matters, all I can say is that when he was down south I loaned for him in the street something like $20,000,000.

Mr. Gould's Views Second Hand.

Interview with W. E. Conner.

"Well, I feel quite positive that all this present trouble is merely the outcropping of a system of banking that must be stopped now, and never should have been tolerated at all—I mean allowing bank presidents to engage in outside speculation and enabling them to use the funds intrusted to them to help them through difficulties which a speculative spirit invites. The situation is aggravated by some bank officers losing their heads to the extent that, instead of demanding heavier margins from brokers in times of pressure, they have in the present instance called loans at a time when brokers have had their hands full in attending the regular deliveries, which made the condition much worse than they would otherwise have been."

"Can a scarcity of money have anything to do with that? I see it announced that Secretary Folger thinks he can afford some relief by offering to redeem on presentation, without rebate of interest, the bonds due June 20 under the 127th call, and by issuing another call if such action should become necessary or desirable."

"No, no; it is not a matter of money scarcity at all. There is money enough to go round and to spare. The condition of the banks, as presented from week to week in the clearing house statement, shows that there is no real cause for any stringency. There have been noticed to-day, by the way, and probably will to-morrow and the next day, quite a large number of buyers in the market who, with money in hand, were buying quietly considerable amounts of dividend-paying securities and paying cash for them, which, of course, is a great help to the street at such a time as this. There is no want of money, but there is broadcast, I regret to say, a feeling of distrust and a lack of confidence in financial institutions, firms, and individuals which no plethora of the idle capital can make up for. There is nothing whatever in the condition of the affairs of the country at large outside of Wall street to justify gloomy views of corporate property or values generally—nothing to render the present depression reasonable or to create apprehensions as to the future. All the conditions point to directly opposite conclusions."

Mr. Eno's Great Roman Father Act.

New York World.

When the inevitable hour arrived Mr. Amos R. Eno, father of the president, amiably handed over $3,500,000 for the relief of the bank, and the directors raised another half million. Eno pere is worth $20,000,000, and he sat in the bank yesterday and told the excited depositors to come on. He said that he was good for a million a day for something like a fortnight. This Roman father performance saved the bank, but what is to be said of the directors and other officials of the institution who slept while the president gambled away the deposits of the trustful customers?

DR. NEWMAN'S CHURCH.

Decision of Judge Sedgwick in the Injunction Proceedings Taken by Trustee Hopkins.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Chief Justice Sedgwick, of the superior court, to-day rendered a decision on the motion to continue the injunction in the proceedings which were taken by Ferdinand Hopkins, as trustee of the Madison Avenue Congregational church, against James H. Seymour, Shepard Knapp, Gen. U. S. Grant, and others, as trustees of the church, the church corporation, and the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, the pastor. The injunction restrained Dr. Newman from acting otherwise than officiating at the church services, and giving lectures in the church. Judge Sedgwick continues the injunction with some modifications. He says that the proofs satisfy him that the Rev. Mr. Newman is not the pastor of the church, and the trustees should be enjoined from acting toward him as permanent pastor. The church members had a right to meet in the church to transact church business, and the trustees should be enjoined from interfering with that right. As Dr. Newman was neither a member of the church nor one of the society for the permanent pastor, he should be enjoined from becoming or acting as an officer at any meeting of the deacons, the church, or the society. The trustees should not interfere with the power of self-government of the church, or of the society in their meetings, and they are not the judges of the qualifications of voters at the meeting of the church or society. The board of church deacons has no power to determine who are church members. The trustees should be enjoined from interfering with the plaintiffs rights of access to the books and record of the trustees and of inspecting them. The proposed order of injunction should be modified so as to accord with these views.

Virginia Red Men in Council.

PETERSBURG, VA., May 15.—The grand council of the Independent Order of Red Men of Virginia met in annual session here yesterday, with representatives in attendance from every tribe in the state. The report of Great Sachem H. F. Phillips, of Hampton, was read, showing the order to be in a flourishing condition. The reports of the different committees were received and adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Great sachem, Jesse C. Bain, of Portsmouth; great senior sagamore, C. S. Wells, of Indianola; great junior sagamore, James L. Biloto, of Norfolk; great chief of records, James P. Reily, of Winchester; great keeper of wampum, Henry Kinsel, of Winchester; great prophet, H. T. Phillips, of Hampton; great representative, E. M. Soloman, of Norfolk. The grand council will be entertained with a grand banquet to-night.

Death After a Fifty-Four Days' Fast.

LA CROSSE, May 15.—The case of Mrs. Armstrong, of Sparta, is in some respects without a parallel. About two months ago she was taken sick with what the doctors called "inward fever." Her stomach not only refused to retain food, but she rejected it with a violence which has been compared to the aversion a hydrophobia victim has for water. Up to yesterday fifty-four days had passed since she had partaken of food in any form. She has used water in considerable quantities. She has wasted to skin and bones in a more liberal sense than the term was ever used before. The doctors say the inward fever has gradually consumed her body and sustained life. Yesterday she was given a minute quantity of food, which she retained, but toward evening became much weaker and died.

Board of Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The annual meeting of the board of fire underwriters took place to-day. Thirty-five companies were represented. President D. A. Heald in his report said that the destruction of property by fire during the year aggregated a loss of over $100,000,000, which was equal to $2 for each inhabitant. There is $80,544,652 capital employed in fire insurance. An increase in total premiums for the year of $9,899,079, and an increase in losses said of $4,689,693, was shown. American companies have gained on every hundred dollars written 2 27-100 of a cent as compared with 1882. Ten thousand millions of risks have been written by 300 companies, and $86,000,000 of premiums have been taken with a loss by fire of $49,760.

Wheeler Acquitted, as was Expected.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from Hazlehurst, Miss., says: The jury in the case of E. B. Wheeler, on trial for the murder of J. P. Matthews, after being out about an hour returned a verdict of not guilty.

IVY CITY RACES.

INSCRIBED TO COL. J. C. M'KIBBIN, PRESIDENT.

Enchanting plain! We greet again
The field of Ivy City,
Where Fun is king, and fair, young Spring
Inspires the poet's ditty.
Your club has won for Washington
High praise in distant places,
And we, at home, 'neath Freedom's dome,
Bless Ivy City races.

No quinine pills, so famed for chills,
And bilious victims, croaky;
Nor druggist mill, nor doctor's skill—
Not even Doctor Okie—
Are half so good for sluggish blood,
Or frowning, sallow faces,
As this resort of bubbling sport—
Our Ivy City races.

Now jockeys mount, and pool men count
On each to be the victor;
Alas! the slip 'twixt cup and lip,
O, Vennor, blind predictor!
Away they sweep, and take each leap
Unhandicapped by traces;
While cheers resound that shake the ground
At Ivy City races.

Yon slow young horse—behind, of course—
Seems but a poor beginner;
One mighty burst, and lo! he's first,
The undisputed winner!
Thus ups and downs of bays and browns,
With diorامic phases,
Fill, foaming up, our pleasure's cup
At Ivy City races.

Each trotting pet has backers yet,
And so have nimble pacers;
But hunters fly—or seem to fly—
Hurrah for steeple-chasers!
McKibbin's wand salutes the "stand,"
Which dazzling beauty graces,
And well may claim his meed of fame
For Ivy City races.

Delightful course! may nothing worse
Than overflowing gladness
Be heard, or seen, while ivy's green,
To cloud thy face in sadness!
O'er war's red grave, Potomac's wave
Old scores and sores effaces;
And Union's shield illumes the field
Of Ivy City races.

—*Richard Oulahan.*

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Now shy
And bashful lovers sit upon the stoop
And sweetly spoon,
While downward summer's first mosquitoe swoon
With weird, low tune,
And high
And higher up the sapphire skies
She climbs the moon,
And eyes look love to loving eyes
And sigh greets sigh.

The frog
A nocturne warbles to his listening mate
In accents low,
The youth perceives the hour is growing late
And he must go,
Yes, jog.
He kisses her a wild good-by:
Meanwhile, oh, woe!
An irate pa, with angry eye,
Lets loose the dog.

Few moons
E'er gazed upon so harrowing a sight
With smiling face;
A youth, wild yelling, flying with affright,
A dog in chase.
Still croons
The frog within the sedgy pool,
While from the race
The dog returns with mouth crammed full
Of pantaloons.

—*Somerville Journal.*

CHARLES READE'S fortune foots up $10,000, most of which goes to Charles Liston, his godson.

WILLIAM SHORE, of Pittsburg, who was an abolitionist when there were only half a dozen in that city, died on Monday evening, aged 71 years.

IN June next contracts are to be given out at Rome for the supply of 1,000,000 of kilogrammes of Virginia tobacco leaf and 7,500,000 kilos of Kentucky leaf.

THE great work of lighting the Paris opera by incandescent light has already begun. The whole house will require 6,000 lamps; at present 400 lamps are used.

LOUISE MICHEL, the communist, is solacing the ennui of her prison life at Clermont by the compilation of a small school manual for the usage of children of tender years.

A CALIFORNIA druggist advertises a prize of fifty soda tickets to the person who will form the greatest number of dictionary words out of the letters in the word "Accidental."

MR. LABOUCHERE says that men in marrying nowadays in England generally look to the main chance, and go on the principle that ready cash is better than a mother-in-law.

THE ex-Rev. Adirondack and alphabetical W. H. H. Murray is now said to be serving the inner man in a new capacity and is accused of keeping a second-rate restaurant in Montreal.

AMONG the college waiters at the Nantasket hotel this summer will be a Sioux Indian from Dartmouth college. Thus do the dusky savages "catch on" to the ideas of modern civilization.

A DOWN east jury had to be provided with a dozen copies of "David Copperfield," recently, in order to estimate, in a libel suit, the amount of damages the plaintiff had sustained in being compared to Uriah Heep.

ALGERNON WEBB, the heir to Byron's mansion of Newstead Abbey, lately committed suicide at Cambridge, Eng. The estate passed into his father's hands from those of Col. Wildman, to whom it was sold by Byron.

ENGLAND'S nobility are gradually becoming patrons of the new art of "wheeling." Earl Granville may be seen almost any day riding his tricycle from Walmer castle to Deal, and the Prince of Wales makes occasional journeys on a bicycle.

A VESSEL reports falling in with a mass of spiders floating in the air off Para. The rigging and rails were covered with the web, the long threads of which formed the balloon for the tiny aeronauts. The spider swarm continued for several miles.

THE Rev. Mr. Savage, of Boston, says that many men think it is monstrous for a woman to attend clinical lectures; and yet they "think it is perfectly proper for her to recline on a lounge and get the facts of the clinical lecture out of a French novel."

HUMILITY and children go together in Germany. The usual formula for advertising births in the papers is as follows: "We most humbly announce the birth of a hardy boy." "We most humbly announce the birth of a fine boy and a lively girl.

MR. CILLEY, of Nottingham, N. H., says that he reasonably hopes to live to the age of 100 years. At 93 he is in good health and enjoys life, taking particular pleasure in reading the reports of the proceedings in the United States senate, of which he once was a member.

THE color effects in the Villard house, New York, says a correspondent, are even more beautiful than the details are magnificent. To go from the spacious hall lined with Sienna marbles into the drawing room suite is like walking through veiled sunshine into a bath of strawberries and cream.

THE chimes of the little Episcopal church of Gambier, O., are "sweet bells jangled out of tune," so far as the inhabitants are concerned. They say they are willing to endure their share of bell ringing, but when it comes to striking the quarters, or giving 1,116 strokes a day, they kick and they ever will kick.

AT Monte Carlo it is the custum to fill the pockets of suicides with bank notes, so that it may be seen that they did not kill themselves on account of losses. They tried this trick on a presumably dead Irishman a short time ago; but he was not dead at all, and skipped off with the money in the most lively style.

IN a recently published "Student's History of Georgia," it is recorded that the first steamship to cross the Atlantic was owned by a company in Savannah, was called the Savannah, and sailed from Savannah in May, 1819, for Liverpool, England, thence to St. Petersburg, in Russia, and back to Savannah in fifty days.

THE Spanish government recently arrested the manager of a newspaper in Madrid for publishing a seditious article. The manager laughed in his sleeve and went to prison. In a few days the government discovered that the offensive article was an extract from Macaulay's History and the newspaper man was let out.

A. H. ANDREWS, of Chicago, has been commissioned to make the gavel that shall be used at the June convention at Chicago. He has sent to every state and territory for pieces of wood to be used in making the gavel. Rock maple from Maine, bird's-eye from Vermont, and beech from New Hampshire have already been received.

IT is often said that ours is a government by lawyers, but Prof. Brewer, of Yale college, calls attention to the fact that fifteen of our twenty-one presidents were farmers or the sons of farmers, and he thinks it "not too much to say that up to the present time the men educated in childhood on youth on farms have had the leading part in making the this nation what it is."

FOUR large cold-storage warehouses are now in operation in New York city, and it is said that the time is not far distant when cold air will be served in pipes throughout the city just as gas and water are now. One of the novel features of the new Washington market, now being constructed, is a network of pipes running through the building, through which frozen air will be furnished to the different meat stands.

MR. HENRY CASE, of Oil City, Pa., has just completed the smallest locomotive ever made, it being but eight inches long and weighing but a pound and a half. Three years have been devoted to its construction. There are 585 screws in the engine. The steam gauge is but ¼ of an inch in diameter, the check valves in the pump are 1-16 of an inch in diameter, the headlight is only ½ an inch in width, ⅞ of an inch high, and ⅞ of an inch long. The fire is kindled by using a gill of alcohol, which runs the engine for half an hour.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Denver, Col., has this to say of Pike's Peak: "Immediately in the foreground we see huge piles, which seem high indeed, but which are all below timber line, and not even specked with snow. These rise just behind Cameron's cone and its associates, snow crowned and lofty, and all reaching above the timber line, and then behind them all rises the grand old monster that perpetuates the name of the daring old pioneer who first opened up these rocky fastnesses and mines of wealth to a wondering world. Snow, snow covers him everywhere, and round his grand old head soft clouds and vapors float, reminding me of the patriarchs with flowing white locks resting like a glory on their beautiful and noble brows. The trail to the summit is twenty-six miles, and only eight of the new railroads are completed.